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QUEENSBURY AND SHELF
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report :

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(DR. F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

AND

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(W. E. SHELLEY, M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1959

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QUEENSBURY & SHELF

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as at 31st. December, 1959)

Chairman of the Council

Councillor A. Ashworth, J.P.

Chairman

Councillor J.H. Moore

Vice Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M.E. McCreath.

Councillor Ashworth A.

Councillor Pohlmann F.W.

Councillor Bottomley J.D.W.

Councillor Smith C.H.M.

Councillor Chatburn J.H.

Councillor Smith W.S.

Councillor Crowther H.

Councillor Sutcliffe E.

Councillor Harling R.

Councillor Wilson A.K.

Councillor Horton J.H.

Councillor Woodhead L.

Councillor Nichols H.E.

HEALTH SUB COMMITTEE

Councillor J.H. Moore (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. M.E. McCreath

(Vice Chairman)

---oooOooo---

The Health Committee deals with ordinary public health matters, refuse removal and disposal, public conveniences and mortuary facilities.

Other Committees dealing with matters of public health are :-

Housing and Town Planning Committee

Re-housing those in need.

Waterworks Committee

Water supplies throughout the area.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Committee

The sewerage of the district and sewage disposal.

Cemetery, Recreation Grounds and Allotments Committee.

The provision of cemetery facilities.

Victoria Hall Committee.

The provision and maintenance of public swimming and slipper baths.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :	R.F.O'Sullivan. (Resigned 30th June 1959.) M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Public Health Inspector :	W.E. Shelley M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
Clerk and General Assistant:	H. Phillips

The Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf forms part of Division 18 of the West Riding County Council for the Local Health Authority purposes.

Divisional Medical Officer:	F. Appleton. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present your Annual Report for the year ended, 31st. December, 1959.

As you will be aware, Dr. O'Sullivan resigned his post as your Medical Officer on the 30th June, 1959, and for the latter half of 1959, there was no Medical Officer of Health for Queensbury and Shelf. For this reason, the report will necessarily be brief and fuller comment must be reserved for the 1960 Report.

Fortunately, 1959 was not an epidemic year and no serious trouble occurred. Mr. Shelley, your Public Health Inspector, who had worked with Dr. O'Sullivan for ten years and knew his methods, was able to deal adequately, with very little outside help, with any problems that arose, and I should like to pay tribute to him for the excellent service he rendered this district during what was, particularly for him, a very difficult period.

It has been the custom of Dr. O'Sullivan to refer from time to time to the additional hazards to which Queensbury is exposed by reason of life lived up in the hills in what in the Winter can be a grim locality. In 1959, however, for a large part of the year, Queensbury enjoyed unaccustomed sunshine and our cooler northern districts had many advantages over parts of the country more usually favoured. In previous reports, he has stated that "On account of our altitude, we are shrouded with mist, even in summer frequently, and the mist-shrouded climate has a most depressing effect." This was certainly not so in 1959, and maybe for this reason it was a healthy year with only some winter vomiting in January. Dr. O'Sullivan informed you in his monthly reports that in January there was an epidemic of Influenza in the area. This was followed in March by a comparatively large number of notifications of Pneumonia.

During the year, the Mass Radiography Unit visited the district, and, altogether, 610 persons attended.

Two Clearance Areas, The Cambridge Place, and The Mountain Place Clearance Areas were represented to the Council during the year. These areas included eleven houses altogether.

It is now more than ten years since the National Health Service was introduced into this country. The Act introducing this Service not only removed control of hospitals from the County Council and gave free medical treatment to all but placed the control of the personal health services in the hands of the larger Authorities, leaving the environmental health services very largely with the County Districts. The resources of a large Authority are necessary if adequate special schools for educationally sub-normal children and for physically handicapped children are to be provided, and it is obvious, too, that the district nursing, midwifery and health visiting must be done on a wider basis than could be offered in a small Urban District, for these services must go on even in the absence because of illness of any of our local ladies. On the other hand, local interest in services is important, and while the medical and nursing staff form part of a large team to which they contribute and from which they receive benefit, the County Council's scheme of Divisional Administration ensures that local needs and local emergencies are cared for locally, and the local Council, with the valuable knowledge of its members, still continues to be responsible for the environmental health of the community. In my opinion it is desirable that

both environmental and personal health services should be fully co-ordinated if maximum efficiency is to be attained.

I hope very much that by my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health it will be possible to attain this co-ordination of personal and environmental health services.

During the ten years that have elapsed since the Health Service began, there have been changes. Public Health, or the concern of local authorities for the health and welfare of the community, must change and develop if it is to remain a vital service. We must change and develop as time goes on but I believe that there is still a need for the smaller County District, particularly if it is linked with a larger local health authority in a two tier system. I believe that together the two Authorities can give a most valuable service to the community. It will be my endeavour to help provide that service with your help and backing, Mr. Chairman, and with that of your Committee :

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1960.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1959.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	2,795
POPULATION	...	...	...	...	8,870
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE	...	...	...	...	3.17
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	...	...	...	...	3,404
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	..	...	...	...	1.20
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE	..	...	...	...	2.60
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	...	£70,792
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	..	...	...	...	£275

The area is made up of the Old Urban Districts of Queensbury and Shelf, which were amalgamated in 1937. Queensbury lies across the Bradford-Halifax Road (A.647), Shelf across Bradford-Manchester Road (A.6036), the two areas being joined by the Brighouse - Keighley Road (A.644).

The combined area is high and exposed, the northern tip of the district being actually named "Mountain" as it is at an altitude of some 1,200 ft. above sea level. The average altitude of Queensbury is about 1,100 feet, while that of Shelf is about 850 feet. The village of Queensbury is situated on a high eminence overlooking Bradford and Halifax about midway between the two towns with extensive views in all directions, especially from Mountain. From this eminence Penyghent, Ingleborough and Whernside, forty miles away, are clearly seen in the north-west. There is probably a no more populous place at a greater elevation in England than Queensbury.

Shelf is rather less hilly, with an area of 1,303 acres and is divided into two distinct watersheds. The first includes Shelf village, Shelf Moor, and drains naturally into the stream named Woodfall Beck. The other watershed includes the hamlet of Stone Chair, Lower Shelf, and Lumb Brook and drains naturally down to Lumb Brook, the land falling regularly from N.W. to S.E.

The exposure rating of this area by the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers is "severe", the number of degree days being about 5,500 for an internal temperature of 65°F. and external temperature of 30°F. There was an appreciable difference in the recordings of deposited matter and of rainfall in 1959 in Queensbury and Shelf - as measured in our Deposit gauges. Full details are contained in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

Geologically, the district has little of importance. A narrow strip of the millstone-grit which forms the main mass of the Pennine Chain crosses on the western boundary of Queensbury, the rest of the area being covered by sandstone except for an area stretching from the neck where the two areas were joined to a line running almost east-west from Stone Chair to Green Lane.

Apart from the western strip of millstone-grit already mentioned, the area lies on the Lower Coal Measure, which forms the West Riding Coalfield. The Coal Measure, consisting of Shales, sandstone, coal and underclays, occurs in a basinlike fold, with its axis running north-north-west to south-south-east, the whole basin is marked by one seam after another, curving up to the surface and ending, until a stage is

reached at which mining is uneconomical. It is on this western edge that the district lies, and there are at present no mines in operation in the area although one mine was worked for some years in Queensbury and there are some old "Bell pits" in a restricted area at Shelf. There is practically no risk of subsidence from mining operations and little loss of amenity by reason of spoil heaps.

By far the greater loss of amenity has been caused by the working of the sandstone mentioned above, at a time when rapid but undirected growth was proceeding all over the area. From the haphazard growth of the nineteenth century has been received a legacy of narrow streets, back-to-back houses, badly placed works and ruined amenities which provide all the worst and most costly problems of modern town planning.

A certain amount of clay mining is taking place, but this, fortunately, does not impair the general amenities of the area.

Probably due to the poor soil yielded by the Coal Measures and climatic features referred to, agriculture plays little part in the life of the district dairy farming and stock raising being the principal occupations of the farming community.

As might be expected from the situation of the district, the textile industry is the most important one in the area. Two centuries ago nearly every house had its own loom and spinning wheel, and to-day most families in the area have some connection with the trade. Probably Black Dyke Mills, originally built in 1835, has been the greatest single factor promoting the growth of Queensbury.

There are two parks in Queensbury, totalling 9.00 acres, 6.00 acres of which are for games only, a private golf course of 31.5 acres, three recreation grounds totalling 10.00 acres, and 7.20 acres of allotments.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births -

				M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	...	67	74	141
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total	...	...	...	70	75	145

Live Birth Rate: 16.34 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate : 15.68 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total of live births : 2.75

Still Births -

				M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Totals	...	...	...	1	1	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) births : 13.6

Total Live and Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals
	71	76	147

Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals
	55	59	114

Crude Death Rate: 12.85 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate : 13.49 per 1,000 of estimated resident population

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	2	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total :			13.79
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate			14.18
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate -			
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births :			13.79
(First four weeks)			
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births:			
(Under 1 week)			6.89
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births : (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined)			20.40

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) :

Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

Nil.

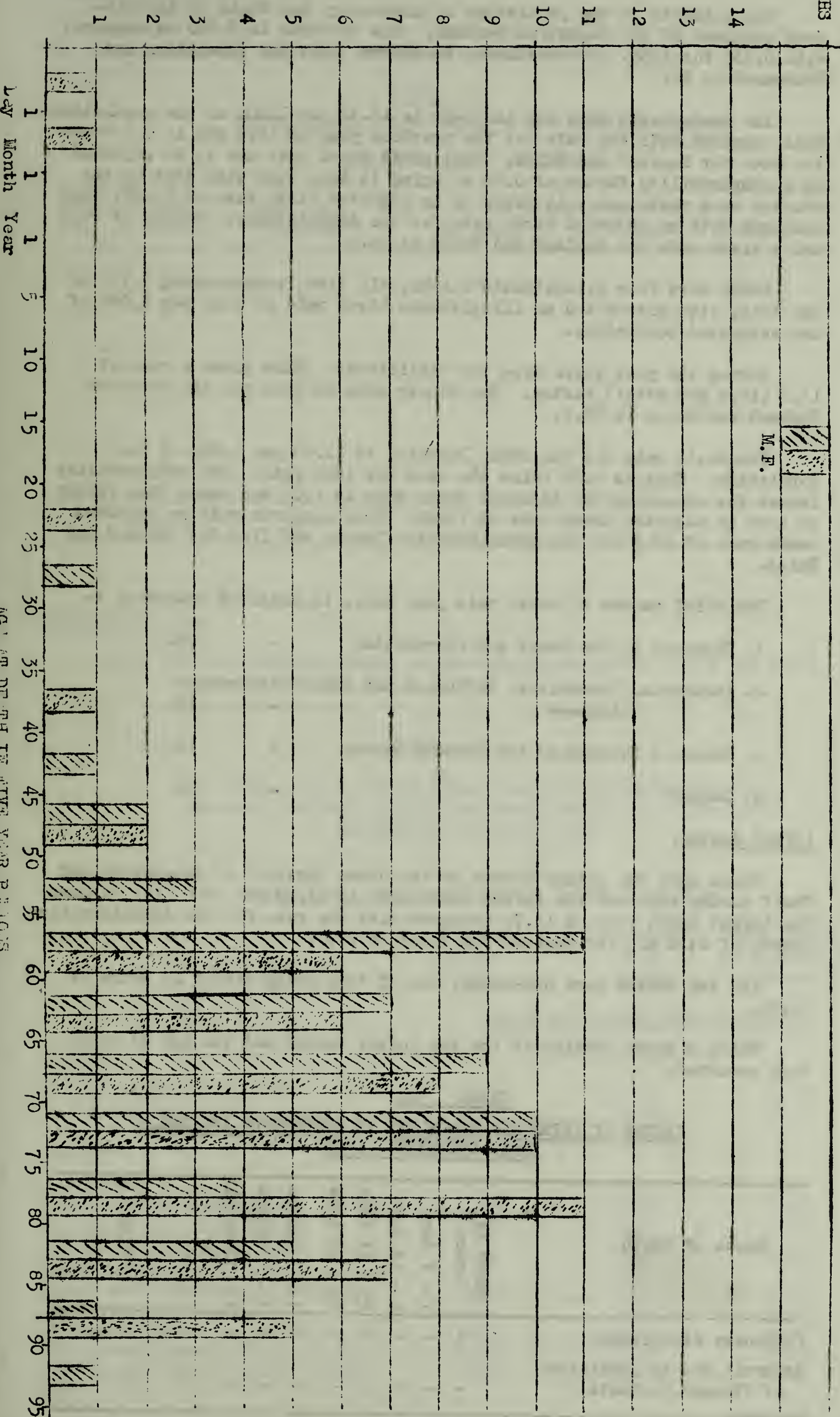
TABLE I.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF QUEENSBURY AND SHELF RESIDENTS in 1959.

Causes of Death	1959 All Ages.		Total
	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	1	2
do - Non Respiratory	-	-	0
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung Bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3	3
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	6	7	13
Coronary Disease - Angina	23	13	36
Other Heart Disease	8	10	18
Other Circulatory Disease	2	2	4
Influenza	-	3	3
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	3	3	6
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	8	9
All other accidents	-	2	2
Totals	55	59	114

DEATHS

DIAGRAM SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS.



VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Queensbury and Shelf is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 8,870 as compared with 8,930 for 1958. He considers, therefore, that the population has decreased by 60.

The crude birth rate for the year is 16.34 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 18.8 and is 0.2 below the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability factor of 0.96 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 15.68. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 16.7 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 16.5.

There were four illegitimate births, all live, representing 2.75% of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.45 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were two stillbirths. This gives a rate of 13.6 (live and still) births. The County rate is 20.4 and the rate for England and Wales is 20.7.

The death rate for the Urban District is 12.85 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.85 below the rate for last year. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 1.05 and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 13.49. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.7 for the Administrative County and 11.6 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency :-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	-	58.
2. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases	-	15
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	-	13
4. Cancer	-	10

Infant deaths.

There were two infant deaths in the Urban District of Queensbury and Shelf during 1959 and the infant death rate is 13.79 per ,000 live births. The infant death rate of 13.79 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 24.0 and for England and Wales of 22.0.

The two deaths were neo-natal, one of them being within 24 hours of birth.

Table 2 gives details of the two infant deaths and the age at which they occurred.

TABLE 2.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN QUEENSBURY AND SHELF URBAN DISTRICT, 1959

Cause of Death	Under 24 hours	1 - 7 days	8 - 14 days	15 - 21 days	22 - 28 days	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	Total
Pulmonary Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia due to Inhalation of Stomach Contents	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2

Premature Births

There were eight children born prematurely during the year who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under in weight at birth, none being born at home.

TABLE 3

TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Institutional Confinements.

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who Survived		
		24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 month
5 8	2	2	2	2
5 6	1	1	1	1
5 0	1	—	—	—
4 14	1	1	1	1
4 10	1	1	1	1
4 9	1	1	1	1
3 9	1	1	1	1
Totals	8	7	7	7

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Queensbury and Shelf during the year.

TABLE 4

Birth rates, Death rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal. Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious
Diseases in the year 1959.

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	England and Wales	Queensbury and Shelf	West Riding Administrative County
<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>			
<u>Births.</u>			
Live Births	16.5	15.7	16.7
Still Births (a)	20.7	13.6	20.4
<u>Deaths -</u>			
All causes	11.6	13.5	11.6
Tuberculosis Respiratory	0.08	0.22	0.07
Tuberculosis - All Forms	0.09	0.22	0.08
Cancer of Lung & Bronchus)	2.14	1.13	1.99
Cancer other)			
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	N.A.	6.54	4.31
Respiratory Disease	N.A.	1.69	1.44
Maternal Causes (a)	0.38	0.00	0.36
All causes under 1 year of age	22.0	13.8	24.0
All causes under 4 weeks of age	15.8	13.8	16.2

(Cont'd.)

TABLE 4 (Cont'd.)

	England and Wales	Queensbury and Shelf	West Riding Administrative County
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>		
<u>Notifications (Corrected) -</u>			
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.02	0.00	0.02
Scarlet Fever	1.06	1.65	1.49
Whooping Cough	0.73	0.44	0.58
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.07	1.21	0.10
Smallpox	- -	- -	- -
Measles	11.88	2.09	14.94
Pneumonia	0.59	5.50	0.61
Acute Poliomyelitis (Including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.02	0.00	0.01
Non-paralytic	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.78	0.66	0.71

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

N.A. - Not Available.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

QUEENSBURY AND SHELF URBAN DISTRICT

The personal health services for Queensbury and Shelf are run on a Divisional basis by the West Riding County Council, and I include here a short account of the work done during the year. This is in my capacity as Divisional Medical Officer and is on similar lines to that given to the Medical Officer of Health in previous years.

(Where figures for 1958 are available, they are given in brackets throughout this report after the figures for this year for comparison purposes).

Smallpox Vaccination

Vaccinations carried out during the year ended 31.12.1959.

Ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 and over	Total
	63(57)	7(8)	3(4)	1(0)	2(0)	76(69)
Re-Vaccinations			0(0)	0(0)	3(0)	3(0)

Gradually, more parents are being persuaded to have primary vaccination in infancy of their children and rather more than half of the children being born are now vaccinated. There are many advantages in vaccination being carried out in infancy, and we are glad that our health education in clinics and doctors' surgeries is bearing fruit.

Of the number vaccinated, 52 were vaccinated at local authority clinics and the remaining vaccinations were carried out by their own doctors.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31.12.1959.

Ages at 31.12.1959.	Under 1 year	1.	2.	3.	4.	5-9.	10-14.	Total.
<hr/>								
37(50)	111(104)	93(11)	67(46)	48(65)	382(395)	610(770)	-	1348(1441)

During the year, 108 children were immunised using Triple Vaccine, i.e., vaccine containing Pertussis vaccine and Diphtheria and Tetanus toxoid. The use of Triple Vaccine has some disadvantages but in my opinion these are far outweighed by the advantages. With vaccination against Smallpox and vaccination against Poliomyelitis, it is too much to expect the average parent to bring their child an additional five times for immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Although Tetanus is a comparatively rare disease it is very often a fatal one. Tetanus Toxoid never causes any reaction, and the combination of Tetanus Toxoid and Whooping Cough Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid has meant that more people are completing both Whooping Cough and Diphtheria immunisation.

It has been our policy to cease this vaccination for three months during the period of maximum incidence of Poliomyelitis. The necessity for this is no longer so apparent for with the good response to Poliomyelitis vaccination, the possibility of provocation Poliomyelitis is now very remote.

Previously immunised children are given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of four-and-a-half to five years, and again at ten years of age. This agent was used for primary Diphtheria immunisation in children over five years old.

Thirty-five children were given a reinforcing dose.

Number of children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since the 1st January, 1945).

Age at 31.12.59.	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
i.e. Born in year	1959.	1958-55.	1954-50.	1949-1945.	Total.
<hr/>					
A. 1955-1959	37(50)	319(226)	210(204)	133(210)	699(690)
B. 1945-; 954	-	-	172(191)	477(560)	649(751)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

108 children were immunised for Whooping Cough by triple vaccine.

The figures for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisations carried out during the year are composite ones and include numbers carried out both at Child Welfare Centres and by General Medical Practitioners.

Home Nursing Service.

The Home Nurse made 3157(3455) visits to 93(126) medical cases and 31(19) surgical cases.

Much of the Home Nurse's time is spent with old people and her work among this section of the community is likely to increase as the number of old people in the community grows relatively. She has had less work with adults and children. The new antibiotics and the increased standard of living and the higher standard of child care have contributed to this result.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Two ante-natal clinics were held at Queensbury each calendar month. At Shelf, ante-natal patients were seen prior to the Infant Welfare Clinic each week. Of the 42 patients attending during the year, 28 were new cases. Altogether, 328 attendances were made.

There were 147 total during the year, so that approximately 30% of expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics, and all the others received

ante-natal care either from their own Doctor or from the Hospital. Fifty-four patients were delivered at home, the remaining 93 being delivered in hospital.

Some of the patients attending our ante-natal clinics also attend their own Doctors' surgeries, so that both Doctor and Midwife are fully conversant with the conditions. I am glad to say that the relations between the hospitals, the Family Doctors, the Midwife and the Clinics have remained good. We are also grateful to the Halifax General Hospital for arranging for the services of a 'Flying Squad' for blood transfusions in cases of emergency.

Post-natal Clinics.

Post-natal cases are seen at the ante-natal clinics, and no special post-natal clinics are held. Only seven patients attended for post-natal examination. Many patients, however, who did not attend at the clinics post-natally, returned to the hospital where their confinement took place, or to their own doctor for a post-natal examination, and almost all women had a post-natal examination.

B. C. G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 86 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 37 children, or 43%, consented to this valuable measure. Of these 33 were tested. Six of these, or 18%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time and 26 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination. Twenty-three children vaccinated the previous year were given a post-Mantoux test. All of these were positive.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The increased response to Poliomyelitis vaccination which was noted at the end of last year, following a rather slow start, continued, and during the year, 3154 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 9004. In addition, 2350 young persons, expectant mothers and families of general medical practitioners were vaccinated with two injections.

We were also allowed to give a third injection. This improved considerably the immunity of the persons vaccinated, and by the end of the year, 6471 children and 812 other persons in the Division had received three injections of Poliomyelitis vaccine.

Supplies of vaccine came in very much better during the year, and at the end of 1959, only 41 persons were awaiting vaccination.

The figures given are all Divisional ones.

Relaxation Clinics.

Special relaxation classes continued to be held for expectant mothers. These classes are particularly valuable in first deliveries and we often have difficulty in persuading mothers who have had children before to attend because of the difficulty in arranging for the care of the children. As most first babies are born in hospital, the numbers attending these classes are necessarily few but we have had excellent reports from the hospital of the results. Thirty-five women attended and made 314 attendances.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

On the 3rd December, 1956, the new clinic at Queensbury was formally opened by the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the County Council. It has been in use throughout the year and there was a great deal of evidence of its appreciation by the mothers who were using it.

It is particularly difficult to instruct the mothers in principles of healthy living from an old, rather dirty, shabby building, a building which not only lacks amenities but which is so cold in winter that it is impossible to ensure proper ventilation.

Particulars of the attendances are set out below:-

Infant Welfare Centre	Number of Children Who Attended During	Number of Children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first atten- dance were under one year of age	Total number of attendances made <u>during the year</u>	
			Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Queensbury	218(266)	90(130)	1458(1717)	422(280)
Shelf	92(94)	60(59)	695(545)	276(306)

Health Visitors

The number of visits made by the two Health Visitors in the Queensbury and Shelf area is given below :-

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Expectant Mothers	2	5
Children under 1 year	106	770
Children between 1 year and 5 years	-	627
Other cases (Old people, problem families, etc.)		

TABLE 5
CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	LOCATION	WHEN OPEN
Child Welfare Clinic	Victoria Hall, Queensbury.	Every Tuesday. 2p.m. to 4 p.m.
" "	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf	Every Monday, 2p.m. to 4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Victoria Hall, Queensbury	Fridays fortnightly 2p.m. to 4 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Witchfield Chapel, Shelf	Mondays 1.30p.m. to 2. 00 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunization	Brook House, Atlas Mill Rd, Brighouse	(This is also available at Shelf Clinic Monday 10a.m. and at Queensbury Clinic Tuesdays & Fridays 11.00.a.n.
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	Carried out at Child Welfare Clinics	
Dental Clinics	Carried out at child welfare clinics	By appointment
Chest Clinic	Bonegate House, Brighouse	Outpatient Department
	Royal Infirmary, Halifax	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 9. 15 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Men
		Women
General Diseases Clinic	Royal Infirmary, Halifax.	Thursday
		Tuesday
		2.00 -4.30.p.m. & 2.00.-4.30.p.m. & 5.00 -7.00 5.00.-7.00.p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic and Brook House	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse	By appointment
Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse	By appointment - bi-weekly.
Orthoptic Clinic	Brighouse	
Psychiatric Clinic	Brook House Atlas Mill Rd. Brighouse.	Tuesday. 2p.m. (By appointment)

MENTAL HEALTH.

All information on this subject is given divisionally as it is neither practicable nor desirable to divide it into County Districts.

Brighouse Psychiatric Clinic.

The Psychiatric Clinic, as the figures given below indicate, has again worked to full capacity. There have been no evening sessions as it was impossible for Dr. Smith to arrange to attend in the evenings. Despite this, the total number of attendances made was almost three hundred. It is surprising how many of the people whom we discuss at the Co-ordinating Committee for Children Neglected or Ill-Treated in their own Homes are referred to the Psychiatrist from other sources, and I am more and more of the opinion of the importance of the treatment of the family unit as a whole in cases of mental illness. Not only the mental illness of a parent, but abnormal behaviour of near relatives too often produces far-reaching effects on children. When we find a maladjusted child, or a child with behaviour difficulties or even Enuresis, we often find family tensions and difficulties and even early mental ill-health in other members of the family. The co-operation between our Mental Health Social Worker, reinforced by the Consultant Psychiatrist, and the Health Visitors and Medical Officers is of the utmost importance, and, although a small clinic, I consider that it has helped to orientate and to colour the whole work of the department and to enlarge its conception of Preventive Health. It may be that Psychiatric Clinics for whole family units will replace the separate child guidance clinics and the psychiatric clinics for adult patients. So often the child cases lead to the adult and the adult case to the child, and possibly these could well be dealt with by one clinical team.

The epidemiology of mental illness is a fascinating and difficult subject and we shall have to ensure that the new mental health framework with its enlarged staff and wider administrative field does not become separated from the day to day knowledge of the divisional team. Visits of psychiatric social workers must be supplemented by knowledge of family circumstances gained after years of endeavour. Often we have been able to throw new light on the background of patients because of knowledge of families and of adverse circumstances extending over many years. The place of the whole divisional team in any mental health scheme is essential if maximum benefits are to be derived.

Unfortunately, many of the cases referred to this Psychiatric Clinic are cases of established illness. When this clinic was first established the principal object was that of providing facilities for the treatment of patients who showed early signs of mental ill-health. We hoped that this would prevent the development of established mental illness in some cases, although it was realised, of course, that this object could not always be attained. It was understood that at the beginning many cases of well established illness would be attending but it was expected that more and more of the new cases would be early ones. This year, we have had many early cases but we still continue to have attending patients who are suffering from severe mental illness.

In addition to the Psychiatric Clinic, The Mental Health Social Worker deals with many cases in their own homes and by her visits has been able to resolve the problems of many people. A well deserved tribute to Miss Wroe is paid in the report of Dr. Smith, which is given below -:

"Brighouse Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic."

This clinic has continued to provide a service for a wide variety of cases, ranging from gross psychotic conditions to mild emotional reactions to simple stress situations. The main requirement has been psychotherapeutic interviews - a time absorbing technique - but it has been possible to admit patients suffering from certain types of neurosis to Storthes Hall Hospital for special drug treatment and some of the results have been encouraging. Those patients who would benefit from Electropexy can be referred to the Out-Patient Departments at Dewsbury, Huddersfield or Halifax, whichever is the most convenient to the patient, and this arrangement is satisfactory.

Dr. Appleton continues to give me every help and encouragement and we not infrequently meet to discuss problem cases with which we are both concerned.

Much of the success of the clinic is due, I am quite sure to the skilful psychological manipulation of the patient and the relatives by Miss Wroe, the Social Worker. She has that quality of being able to deliberately give the patient support and security by her ability to comprehend something of the unconscious motives for the patient's attitudes and behaviour. Her insight for the requirements of this type of work is considerable and she renders valuable service in the sphere of Preventive

Psychiatry together with her other duties in organising the clinic, follow-up work and undertaking special visits on problem cases.

"It is with regret that I have to discontinue my immediate activities with the patients at this clinic. I have always felt that this type of work could be expanded considerably if there were sufficient time available and I have admired Dr. Appleton for his wisdom in establishing this clinic in 1955. I am sure that my successor, Dr. N.V.Wilkinson, will be happy here, and that he will find the work rewarding".

At 44 sessions, 67 new cases have attended, the total number of attendances being 295.

Mental Health Preventive Service.

The statistics relating to the Divisional Health Preventive Service are as follows:-

No. of After Care cases visited	56
No. of visits involved	92
No. of cases referred to Psychiatric Clinic and still attending	4
No. of care cases visited - New	13
Old	11
No. of visits involed	113
No. of patients interviewed at the office by the Social Worker	24

Psychiatric Clinic:

No. of sessions	44
Domiciliary visits by Psychiatrist	-
New cases attending	67
Domiciliary cases visited	1
After Care cases referred	4
Total No. Attendances	295
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with Psychiatric Clinic	38
Voluntary admissions to Hospital:	
No. admitted th The Retreat, York	3
No. admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	5
Admissions under Certification	2
No. of cases having E. C. T. treatment:	
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Outpatients)	3
Dewsbury General Hospital (Outpatients)	5

Additional Admissions to Hospital:

We know of the following admissions to Hospital:

Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act,1890	15
Persons removed under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act,1890	1
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Sec.1 Mental Treatment Act,1930	8

The Duly Authorised Officer, Mr.Johnson, has given me the following report on his work in the Urban District during 1959:-

Persons removed as certified patients to Mental Hospitals under Section 16 Lunacy Act,1890	Nil
Persons removed under Section 20 Lunacy Act,1890	2
Persons removed under Section 21 Lunacy Act,1890	Nil
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act,1930	Nil

Divisional Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre has continued to do very satisfactory work and most of the children made considerable social progress. At the Open Day in November, it was remarkable how much work had been produced by the children to their great delight and to the satisfaction of their parents. 1959 was the third year of the Centre's establishment, and many of the children who came to us as restless children, lacking in self-confidence, are obviously now very much happier and more confident and are better equipped to attain adult status. In addition to the Open Day, a May Day celebration was held, and the children, with their May Queen, delighted the parents and themselves. The children also went on an outing to Filey and had a very successful Christmas Party.

There were twenty-six in attendance at the beginning of the year. With six admissions and two discharges, we had thirty at the end of the year, and the average attendance throughout the year was twenty-six. The Centre is now filled to capacity and it will be necessary to establish a waiting list.

During the year, the National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children took a great interest in the Centre and members of this Association attended most of our functions. In addition to the high standard of handwork the children were occupied in gardening and the girls were introduced to elementary housewifery. This year, two of the older boys will be leaving. It is not anticipated that employment will be found for them. It is hoped that it will be possible for them to be transferred to an industrial centre.

Mental Deficiency.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Health Social Worker to all defectives in the area who are under supervision. The figures given in the report are for the whole Division; it has not been thought desirable to split them up into different districts. The number of defectives under supervision at the 31st December, 1959, was as follows:-

Statutory Supervision:

Males under 16 years of age	14
Females under 16 years of age	12
Males over 16 years of age	27
Females over 16 years of age	20

Under Guardianship:

Males over 16 years of age	-
Females over 16 years of age	1

Voluntary Supervision:

Males over 16 years of age	5
Females over 16 years of age	2

It will be seen that eighty-one defectives (thirty-two male and twenty-three female adults and fourteen male and twelve female children) were under some form of supervision. Eight defectives (five males and three females) were placed on the register during the year, and four were removed (two males and two females). Two of the females left the district one of them returning later, and the other three defectives were admitted to Hospitals and Institutions.

The following are the particulars of adults under supervision at the end of the year:-

Thirty-four defectives were in regular gainful employment (twenty-five males and nine females), twelve males being employed in the textile industry, ten as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and one working for his father. Of the females, six were employed in the textile industry, two on laundry work and one domestic work. Six female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted their parents in the home. Two female defectives are suffering from crippling defects which prevent their employment, and another six defectives (four male and two female) did not follow any occupation. One male over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and four females over sixteen attended our occupation centre.

Of the twenty-six children, two males were in gainful employment, and twenty-two (twelve males and ten females) attended the Occupation Centre. Two female defectives were unable to follow any employment.

Ambulance Service.

Particulars of cases transported by ambulance during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1959, are attached hereto. It has been impossible to separate the figures for Queensbury and Shelf as the return is made on a Depot basis, but approximately the figures are one-sixth of those given in the table.

Home Help Service.

There were 44 cases in Queensbury and Shelf being provided with a Home Help at the beginning of 1959, and 40 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 43 cases were still being attended.

Of the 84 cases attended during the year, 53 were provided for the care of old people, 12 were provided during the illness of the housewife, and 19 undertook domestic duties on behalf of maternity cases. In 12 of the maternity cases a Home Help was provided for fourteen days but in 3 others the Home Helps has to be continued well into the post-natal period. In one case, a Home Help was provided for post-natal care only.

During 1959, there were 16 women working as Home Helps in Queensbury and Shelf, and altogether they worked 13633 hours. There has not been a great difficulty in the recruitment of suitable women in the Queensbury part of the area but for Shelf it has been almost impossible to recruit Home Helps and most of the cases attended in Shelf have been attended by Queensbury residents. The difficulty here is the poor bus service between the two parts of the area. Although Queensbury and Shelf comprise one Urban District, due to the difficulties in transport, it is usually necessary to cater for it as two separate entities. This difficulty would be largely overcome if means of communication were better.

53 Home Helps were provided for the care of old people, and altogether 12629 hours were spent in this very helpful duty. The number of hospital beds required by old people continues to go up as our population ages, and would indeed be very much higher but for our District Nursing and Home Help Services. In an area where many of the women are working, the care of the old becomes a real financial hardship. There has been a tendency for old people to stay behind in the older type of house while the young people are rehoused in Council houses, and the policy of the Queensbury and Shelf Urban District Council is to be commended in building a large number of bungalows and catering for the needs of the old people. In the present stage of our social development, described by some observers as an affluent society, it is necessary for the less highly paid workers to rely upon the combined wages of husband and wife in order to 'keep up with the Jones's'. Television sets, washing machines, good clothes and adequate holidays are no longer luxuries, and a car is not now considered to be out of the reach of many families. It is still necessary however in an average home for the wife to work as well as the husband if these trimmings are to be afforded. Left behind in the pace for a higher standard of living, and, indeed, deprived of a daughter's help because of it, the old people will increasingly need our help from a Home Help Service. We hope that the demand for affluence will not be mistaken for a demand for a higher cultural standard and will not be accompanied by an increasingly selfish attitude. There are signs, however, that this is so. Culture in a hair shirt is an out-worn conception.

Convalescent Home Treatment.

We had one patient from Queensbury and Shelf area who applied for admission to a Convalescent Home under the County Council scheme, and the admission of this patient was arranged.

TABLE 6

BRIGHOUSE DEPOT.STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD *** JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1959.PATIENTS:

	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MAR.</u>	<u>APR.</u>	<u>MAY.</u>	<u>JUNE.</u>	<u>JULY.</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
(a) Out-Patients.	966.	905.	920.	1101.	1140.	1160.	916.	760.	873.	1008.	1067.	1136.	11,952.
(b) Admissions.	224.	187.	200.	154.	163.	152.	154.	148.	156.	161.	155.	149.	2,003.
(c) Discharges.	71.	72.	80.	91.	52.	69.	74.	55.	58.	70.	55.	57.	804.
(d) Transfers.	18.	18.	20.	17.	17.	14.	25.	33.	10.	14.	15.	12.	213.
(e) Accident Patients.	48.	31.	39.	42.	49.	31.	37.	36.	62.	51.	40.	49.	515.

TOTAL; 1827. 1213. 1259. 1405. 1421. 1426. 1206. 1032. 1159. 1304. 1332. 1403. 15,487.

Stretcher. 249. 206. 248. 175. 166. 158. 162. 173. 181. 201. 163. 299. 2,311.

Sitting Case. 1078. 1007. 1011. 1230. 1255. 1268. 1044. 859. 978. 1103. 1169. 1174. 13,176.

Emergency Patients. 102. 82. 74. 69. 76. 81. 75. 82. 85. 74. 76. 85. 961.

Miles: 9766. 8665. 9933. 10609. 9831. 10004. 9628. 8321. 8977. 9574. 9124. 10200. 114, 632.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

Prevalence

Table 7 shows the monthly incidence of notifications received of such diseases as are notifiable.

Table 7.

Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases

1959.

	Peureral Pyrexia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Erysipelas	Suspected Food Poison	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis (acute)	Gastro Enteritis	Dysentery	Tuberculosis	Para Typhoid B	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitic Infection	Total
January			2	3		2	6			2					15
February			2	3		1	11								17
March			4	3		1	23				1				32
April		3	4	2			6				1				16
May			1		3		1								5
June						2	1								3
July						2									2
August			1				1								2
September			5			1				3					9
October						3									3
November		1				2	1				1				5
December						1				1	1				3
TOTAL	-	4	19	11	3	15	50	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	112

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

Samples of drinking water are taken at the reservoir, and are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service. All samples have been good since the reservoir was cleaned out in 1958 with one exception.

The water is soft in character leaving no residue on boiling and is suitable for washing.

I am obliged to Mr. S. Drake, Waterworks Engineer, for the information given below.

Water is supplied in bulk from Bradford Corporation at six points as follows:-

Mountain,	Queensbury.
Albert Road,	Queensbury.
Stag's Head,	Queensbury.
Soaper Lane,	Shelf.
Cooper Lane,	Shelf.
Halifax Road,	Buttershaw, Bradford.

The Mountain supply is pumped into the Mountain reservoir and the other five supplies feed direct into the mains. The reservoir capacity is 1,000,000 gallons. Treatment of the water, filtration and sterilization has taken place prior to the water being received from any of these points. The supply has been satisfactory in both quantity and quality. Samples taken for bacteriological examination have been constantly satisfactory.

The year 1959 will be remembered for the prolonged drought. In spite of restrictions being imposed we suffered no interruption of domestic supplies.

In the whole of the district there are only 30 properties without a piped supply of Council water and of these 30, 10 have satisfactory piped supplies from private sources. In all cases supplies are direct to houses, there being no stand pipes in the district for domestic supply.

The main extensions are now completed at the housing estates at Brow Lane, Shelf Moor, Tom Greenwood, and the Waite Estate, Cooper Lane, Shelf. The consumption figures for 1959 are:-

Queensbury	(Total consumption)	79,930,000
Shelf	"	42,749,000
Combined	"	122,679,000
Queensbury	Trade Use	8,812,000
Shelf	"	9,099,000
Combined	"	17,911,000

The new reservoir with holding capacity of 800,000 gallons will be completed before our next report.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I am indebted to Mr. J. F. Hall, the Council Engineer and Surveyor for the following information regarding sewerage and sewage disposal, and for the notes on Post war building of Council Houses.

The sewage system within the urban district has functioned satisfactorily, there having been no serious blockages.

SHIBDEN SEWAGE WORKS.

The sewage is treated at the works which consist of detritus tanks, settlement tanks, percolating filters, land filtration, and humus tanks.

Generally, a satisfactory effluent is produced although, following complaints received concerning the smell from the beck into which the effluent discharges, investigations are proceeding,

WOODFALL WORKS.

These works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. They are inadequate to deal with the flow of sewage from the area drained and because of this a new trunk sewer is being laid to Norwood Green in the Borough of Brighouse. This sewer will bypass the existing works which will then cease to function and the sewage will be treated by the Brighouse Corporation. The scheme should be completed early in 1960.

COUNCIL HOUSING.

(a) Post War Development 1959. New Park Road Site.

Of the 30 old people's bungalows in the first contract on this site, 21 were completed during the year leaving a balance of 7 under consideration as 2 were completed at the end of 1958.

Hungerhill Extension Site.

A contract for road and sewer works was let at the end of the year and work is in progress. This development will provide for the erection of 86 dwellings.

Post War Dwellings erected or under construction at the 31st. December 1959.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
<u>Queensbury</u>			
Moorclose Site	23		
Hungerhill	50	68	
Albert Crescent			16
Russell Avenue	1		
New Park Road			30
<u>Shelf</u>			
Burned Road Estate	34		
Westcroft Avenue	8		
Cockhill	36	24	20
	<u>152</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>66</u>

Council Housing - 1959

I am indebted to Mr. Geo. Muse for the notes below giving details of existing Council Estates.

Existing Estates.

The number of dwelling houses now owned by the Council is 423. This is made up of 222 houses, 92 flats and 100 bungalows on the various estates and 9 cottage properties in different parts of the Urban Area, parks etc. There is still a long waiting list of applicants for accommodation both at Queensbury and Shelf and the demand for old person's bungalows is particularly heavy.

I set out below table showing the number of properties on the various estates and the rentals charged :-

TABLE 8.

Situation	No of Houses	Net Weekly Rent	Gross Rental (50 week's collection)	
<u>OLD PEOPLES BUNGALOWS.</u>				
		s. d.	s.	d.
Albion Street	8	4. 2.	8	8
The Grove	10	4. 2.	8	8
Burnside	20	4. 2.	8	8
Albert Crescent	16	10. 10.	15	8
Belle Vue Crescent	20	11. 8.	16	6
New Park Road	20	11. 8.	16	6
<u>HOUSES</u>				
Russell Hall Lane (Non Parlour Type)	6	13. 4. to 13. 11.	21 to 21	5 10
Russell Avenue (Parlour Type)	6	15. 10.	24	10
Russell Avenue (Non Parlour Type)	6	12. 7.	19 to 20	6 11
Russell Road (Parlour Type)	12	13. 5.	21	8
Russell Road (Non Parlour Type)	2	13. 11.	20	11
Westfield Terrace (Parlour Type)	12	15. 9.	25	2
Westfield Terrace (Non Parlour Type)	12	11. 11.	20	2
Moor Close Lane (Parlour Type)	3	15. 10.	25	3
Moor Close Lane (Parlour Type)	1	16. 9.	26	8
Moor Close Avenue (Parlour Type)	5	16. 9.	26	8
Moor Close Avenue (" ")	1	15. 3.	24	8
Moor Close Avenue (" ")	13	15. 10.	25	3
Burnley Hill Terrace (Parlour Type)	4	14. 11.	25	3
Burnley Hill Terrace (Non Parlour Type)	20	12. 5. to 13. 10.	20 23	3 2
Belle Vue Road (2 bedrooms)	12	20. 0.	27	8
Belle Vue Road (3 bedrooms)	6	23. 0.	32	4
Belle Vue Road (3 bedroom type)	18	30. 0.	38	11
Westcroft Avenue (Dining recess type)	8	18. 4.	29	2
Burned Road (Parlour type)	4	18. 6.	29	5
Burned Road (Dining recess type)	2	16. 9.	27	7
Burnside Avenue (Parlour type)	10	18. 4. to 18. 6.	29 29	2 5
Burnside Avenue (Dining recess type)	18	16. 9.	27	7
Ridgeway (Dining recess type)	10	19. 0.	29	11
Hillcrest Road (Dining recess type)	22	19. 0.	29	11
Hillcrest Road (2 bedroom type)	12	20. 0.	27	8
Hillcrest Road (3 bedroom type)	6	23. 0.	32	4
Belle Vue Road (3 bedroom type)	18	30. 0.	38	11
<u>FLATS.</u>				
Hillcrest Road	40	19. 0.	26	7
Hillcrest Avenue	28	19. 0.	26	7
Belle Vue Road	16	19. 0.	26	7
Belle Vue Crescent	8	19. 0.	26	7

HOUSING PROGRESS IN THE AREA SINCE 1919.

	Houses built by private enterprise, including subsidy		Houses built by Local Authority to let or for sale	
	Queensbury	Shelf	Queensbury	Shelf
1919	-	-	-	-
1920	-	2	-	-
1921	-	2	12	-
1922	-	1	-	-
1923	-	4	-	-
1924	2	7	-	-
1925	2	9	-	2
1926	2	-	12	-
1927	3	-	24	-
1928	-	2	-	8
1929	-	-	-	-
1930	-	3	-	8
1931	-	-	-	-
1932	16	43	-	8
1933	45	47	-	4
1934	89	58	-	4
1935	45	19	-	6
1936	10	15	12	-
	Queensbury and Shelf		Queensbury and Shelf	
	Queensbury	Shelf	Queensbury	Shelf
1937		21	6	
1938		33	-	
1939		9	24	
1940		-	20	
1941-45		-	-	
1946		6	-	
1947		19	20	
1948		3	25	
1949		2	20	
1950		3	24	
1951		-	8	
1952		8	28	
1953		12	102	
1954		10	32	
1955		16	8	
1956		25	-	
1957		19	18	
1958		23	2	
1959		41	21	

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
Mrs.Chairman, Mrs.McCreath and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my part of the Annual Report for 1959. In contrast to last years report this one is brief. Time seems to get scarcer each year and writing of what is past and done with seems more and more of a burden. It has to be done, to provide a record, both for the Minister and for our successors. But unless one has something worthwhile to say which can be written down at feverish speed while the idea burns - recording past events is a job which is difficult to do when the present makes such insistent demands on one's attention. Statistics of course are soon produced, it is the constructive comments on statistics which necessitate quiet thinking, to get a 'birds eye view' of the whole, which is difficult. Its probably wrong that a report on the year 1959 which is written in 1960, should be made or marred by the busyness of 1960. More and more work seems to be there to be done each year, and it gets impossible to throw one's mind back to the previous year in order to present a clear picture of that year as it was.

Now for the milestones of 1959. First the Housing Act of 1959 which introduced Standard Grants. I welcome this as an easily operated measure which has saved much office (and home) work in the preparation of estimates on which to base the grant, as we did when we gave Discretionary Grants. On the other hand I feel a sense of disappointment. A discretionary Grant job really gave me a sense of fulfilment in going through a house from top to toe replanning it and really turning out a home as good as a Council House. In spite of the work involved it was satisfying work, whereas the Standard Grant is only a partial job - five basic Standard Amenities. The kitchen sink doesn't come into the picture, nor the remedying of inherent structural defects. The Act provides for both sorts of grant at a time, but I feel that many Councils will have done as we did, suspend Discretionary Grants as from 18th June 1959, until the financial demands of Standard Grants could be seen. And whether that decision is ever altered or not a power of good is being done with Standard Grants.

The year 1959 saw the preparation of our proposals for Smoke Control Areas. Our present plans envisage the whole district being made into a Smoke Control Area in 17 years, and financial provision was made in the estimates for 1960-1961 for the first area to be formed.

In mid year the Shelf Bacon Factory opened up. This has caused me a lot of overtime at evenings and on Saturdays and Sundays. It opened up on 23 July, and was soon killing on Weekdays and Saturdays. By November killing was being carried out on Sundays too, coming to a climax on the twelve days prior to Christmas. Then an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease locally gave me a welcome respite. Early in January 1960, killing was resumed and went on unabated. Its difficult to know what to say about this. Some people advocate control of slaughtering hours, and yet if this were possible and meat inspection could be carried out in ordinary office hours, it would only mean that other work now done in office hours would be displaced. The other answer would be a full time meat inspector at the Bacon Factory, but until the throughput warrants such an appointment the present state of affairs will continue and will get worse if the throughput increases. I say this without rancour, but I must record the great demands this work makes on me as long as I do it conscientiously.

The other work of the Health Department was carried on more or less uneventfully, the work of the Refuse Removal, Drainage, dealing with complaints of this and that, and sometimes trying to emulate Solomon in sorting out disputes between neighbours, or landlords and tenants.

In all this work I sincerely thank the Chairman of the Health Committee the Vice Chairman and Members for their continued support and interest. I also thank your Medical Officer of Health for his kindness to me in all things, and to my brother officials for their help at all times. The kindness of Dr. O'Sullivan has many times pulled me out of the Slough of Despond and would wish to place on record how I have missed his help since he left us.

I am Mr Chairman, Mrs McCraeth and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.E. Shelley,

Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Investigation of Complaints.

Complaints outstanding end of 1958	11.
Complaints received in 1959	<u>248.</u>
	259.
Complaints dealt with in 1959	241
Complaints outstanding end of 1959	<u>18</u>
	259

Nuisances.

The number of nuisances found this year was 238, they comprised the following circumstances:-

Choked drains	68
Defective drains	26
Defective gullies	18
Rat infested premises	34
Accumulation of refuse	24
Damp walls and defective roofs	20
Burst water pipes	2
Choked W. C's	18
Defective eaves gutters and fall pipes	3
Miscellaneous	17
Defective internal floors	1
Defective fire ranges	1
Defective tipplers	1
Broken waste pipe	3
Dangerous buildings	<u>2</u>
	238

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation in the district is given by the table below. The position improves year by year with the continuance of closet conversion schemes and improvement Grants. Even where no sewer facilities are available there is a steady trickle of new water closets provided by means of septic tank installation.

7 waste water closets, 7 pail closets and 2 privy closets were converted during the year either by means of the £7. 10. 0. closets conversion grant or as a result of Improvement grants. In addition, the Council secured the conversion of a further 11 waste water closets by notice under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936, paying half the conversion costs.

An instruction was given for the preparation of a complete list of waste water closets in the district, with a view to providing money in the estimates for a two year programme to convert all such closets. This survey was completed in 1960.

The position at 31 st December 1959 was

Houses provided with water closets - - - - -	3261	or	94. 08%
" " " waste water closets - - - - -	84	or	2. 42%
" " " chemical closets - - - - -	2	or	
" " " earth or pail closets - - - - -	119	or	3. 43%

Houses served with earth or pail closets due to lack of sewer facilities
or water supply 103.

Drainage

Houses connected to the sewer number	3284	or	94. 76%
" with satisfactory private drainage	72	or	2. 04%
" with unsatisfactory drainage facilities	110	or	3. 20%

Two farms were provided with septic tanks installations during the year, and the Brown Horse Inn, Lumbrook was connected to the sewer outfall from the Old Lumbrook sewage works.

The drainage system generally functioned satisfactorily and it is true to say that what blockages occurred were due to folk, rather than to the drains.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1959

County DistrictQueensbury & Shelf Urban District.....

1 No. of Dwelling Houses in District.....3466.....

2 No. of Houses in above (a) Back-to-back...459..(b) Single back....87.....

3 HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year (a) in

(a) in Clearance Areas 11

(b) individual unfit houses...12...

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	48	19
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health			
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
	Number		

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16,(4),17(1) and 35 (1) Housing Act,1957	1	9	2
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing	-	-	-
(10)Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act,1957	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	109	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	1	3
(b) Sections 9 and 16,Housing Act 1957	2	-
(13) Under Section 24,Housing Act,1957	-	-

4. No. of families rehoused during the year (a) Clearance Areas, etc...19.. into Council owned dwellings (b) Overcrowding7..

5. RENT ACT,1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted3..

(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority1..

(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled4..

6. OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem ...Two new cases of legal..... overcrowding reported during the year - both due to natural ageing of families.The general trend is to rehouse when overcrowded on bedroom only standard.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :-

By the Local Authority.....21..... By Private Enterprise.....41.....

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	FORMAL APPLICATIONS received during the year	APPLICATIONS approved during the year	NUMBER OF dwellings completed during year
(1) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS			
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work	-	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	24	22	32
(2) STANDARD GRANTS	30	-	11

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

10 Advances made,totalling £6,083,for acquisition of property and seven advances made,totalling £1,515,for alteration and improvement of property.

Housing.

The statistics in the table given above provide the bones of this years work. Two clearance areas were represented to the Council involving 11 houses and a further 12 individual unfit houses were reported, a total of 23 houses. We are keeping nicely up to schedule with our first five year slum clearance plan, although it is a matter of regret to me that our rehousing building programme has not enabled us to make better progress with the clearance of further unfit houses.

Improvement Grants.

We continued to give Discretionary Grants until the Housing Act 1959 came into operation. When the provisions of this Act were reported to the Grants Sub Committee they felt the money allocated to grants might not be sufficient to meet the demand for Discretionary AND Standard grants. The position might have arisen where the demand for Standard Grants, which are compulsory, might have put the Grant Committee in the red. With Discretionary Grants, when the monies allocated for the purpose were exhausted one could always put up the shutters until next financial year. But not so with the Standard Grants. Therefore the list of Discretionary Grants applications was closed on 18th June 1959, and only applications for Standard Grants were accepted after that date.

The position at 31 December 1959 was as below

Discretionary Grants approved in 1958 but completed in 1959	-----	11	
(14 approved but 3 lapsed)			} 32
Discretionary Grants approved and completed in 1959	-----	21	
(22 approved but 1 lapsed)			} 34
Discretionary Grants approved in 1959 but not completed in the year		2	
Standard Grants approved in 1959 and completed in 1959		11	) 27
Standard Grants approved in 1959 but not completed		16	

During the year therefore 32 houses were improved with Discretionary Grants and the works completed. Discretionary Grants in respect of a further 2 houses and Standard Grants in respect of 27 houses were approved, of which 11 were completed in the year. 43 houses were therefore improved with the aid of one grant or the other during the year 1959. The 11 Standard Grants completed in the year attracted a total of £1,042:16:6, an average grant of £94:16:0. The 16 grants not completed at the year end involved a promise of approximately £2,129:0:0 - (this is a maximum figure).

The 32 houses completed with the Discretionary Grant during the year took up £6,180:10:0 in grant money, although as stated above only 21 of these were actually approved in 1959. These 21 approved in 1959 attracted the sum of £4,284:10:0, an average grant of £204:0:0. Therefore during 1959 the Council approved a total of £7,457:3:2 for grants, of which one quarter, or £1,864:0:0 comes from the rates fund, amortised over 20 years.

Summary of Principal improvements, effected by Discretionary and Standard Grants. works completed in 1959

1. Separate bathrooms provided	40
2. Fixed baths installed	40
3. Internal water closets installed	41
4. Waste water or pail closets removed	4
5. Houses connected to sewer	-
6. Houses provided with efficient septic tank drainage	1
7. Circulating Hot Water systems installed.	35
8. Approved fuel burning appliances installed	27
9. Provision made by electric socket outlet for heating bedrooms or other habitable rooms; number of houses	29
10. Satisfactory fuel storage provided	4
11. Extra bedrooms provided	9
12. New windows and/or satisfactory ventilation secured	16
13. Electricity installed	3
14. Separate kitchens provided	8
15. Kitchen facilities improved from existing	18
16. Ventilated food stores or cupboards provided	39

17. New sinks fixed.	23.
18. Cooking facilities improved	11.
19. Old flues fireplaces done away with	15.
20. Other improvements in plan and layout	23.
21. Wash basin provided in bathrooms	21.
22. <u>Inherent structural defects remedied.</u>	39.
(a) Damp floors asphalted	24.
(b) Damness in walls remedied	14.
(c) Substandard outer walls to byelaw standard	4.
(d) Substandard internal partition walls brought up to standard	7.
(e) Better staircases provided	2.
(f) Ceilings underdrawn	4.
(g) Provision made to drain roof water	6.
23. New units of dwelling accommodation provided	1.

Since the Council first implemented the Improvement Grant scheme in 1954 the total number of houses modernized with Grant aid works completed at 31st December 1959 is 177.

Certificates of Disrepair.

The table below shows what has happened as a consequence of the last two Acts dealing with rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.

Certificates of Disrepair	Housing repairs and Rents Act 1954			Rent Act 1957		
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Applied for	4	11	1	3	6	4
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granted	4	11	1	3	6	4
Revoked	-	3	-	-	-	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat Inspection.

The four licensed slaughterhouses continued in operation throughout the year, although at one, killing was sporadic rather than regular. As killing takes place on Sunday at three of the four, regular Sunday visits were necessary to ensure inspection, 100% of animals killed are inspected as arrangements are in force for an inspector from neighbouring Boroughs to visit the slaughterhouses when I am on holiday or at Conference. Continuous and increasing overtime has been necessary since one of the slaughterhouses was turned into a Bacon Factory on 23rd July 1959.

Animals Killed.

The number killed and the percentage affected with disease are shown in the table. The weight of meat condemned was:-

Carcase meat	1684 lbs.
Offal	1358 lbs.
	<u>3,042 lbs</u> or approximately
	1 1/3 tons

Visits to slaughterhouses to inspect this meat number 367.

The method of disposal of carcase meat is by sale to approved merchants in the neighbouring districts, with the safeguard of their receipts for the material and the certificate that it is known to be condemned as unfit for human consumption. By "approved" merchant is meant a firm who we know to deal with the material in a proper fashion.

The majority of small offals are disposed of into the boiler fires at the slaughterhouses, although where there is any doubt we collect this material and take it to a boiler at one of the mills where it can be efficiently disposed of.

The volume in 'units' for the purpose of calculating whether we are entitled to an exchequer grant for inspecting meat exported from the district, was nicely above the figure above which we are eligible for grant, that is, a figure above which we are eligible for grant, that is, a figure obtained by multiplying the population by 1. 5. Our kill in 1959 represented 26,565 units, and our datum figure is 13,305, so that we have 13,260 units to claim for, which represents a claim of £55:5:0, subject to auditors confirmation.

Other Food Condemned.

This comprised two tins of cooked boneless gammon a total weight of 31 lbs 14ozs.

Slaughter of Animals Acts 1933 to 1954.

Sixteen licences to slaughter animals were granted during the year. No instance of a breach of the Acts was observed during the year.

Meat Inspection.

No of slaughterhouses in the district	4					
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. Killed	235	150	5	957	4,389	-
No. Inspected	235	150	5	957	4,389	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	1	-	-	4	-
Whole carcase condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	15	-	40	58	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci	3.83	10.6	-	4.1	1.18	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	-	-	64	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	1.28	0.66	-	-	1.23	-
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milk - Licensing.

Dealers Supplementar

Number of licenses for sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk				22	5	
"	"	"	Pasteurised	"	23	2
"	"	"	Sterilised	"	21	2

We have no licensed producers of Heat Treated Milk, not being a Food and Drug Authority.

Sampling

No samples of ordinary milk were sampled as no such milk is sold in the area.

Number of samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk taken for

Methylene Blue Test	% satisfactory	Biological Test (T.B)	% Satisfactory
1	100	1	100

Ring & culture Test	% satisfactory
1	100

Number of samples of Heat Treated Milk taken:-

Tuberculin Tested	1	-	% satisfactory	-	100
Pasteurised	1	-	"	-	100
Sterilised	0	-	"	-	-

Section 20 Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

No action under this section was taken in 1959

Food Hygiene.

In this area we have 36 catering establishments, 4 bake houses, and 106 other food premises.

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 comprises:-

- (a) 1 Wholesale depot for ice cream, and 51 retailers.
- (b) 15 premises for the handling of sausages, potted or preserved Foods.

Sporadic inspection of food shops has been carried out but I am not proud of my record in this field. More inspections should be done - routine Public Health Inspection. However I have laboured this point earlier in these reports.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

We continued to run a 7 cubic yard Karrier wagon for the collection of refuse from dustbins in 1959, and a 2 cubic yard Fordson for emptying ashpits and pail closets, and the removal of trade refuse from slaughterhouses etc. There were no untoward breakdowns in the service during the year. There is a weekly collection of all bins, ashpits, pail closets etc - apart from holidays. We can fairly claim to do 50 collections during the year from all premises apart from a handful of isolated farms where no-one minds if we visit at less frequent intervals.

Costs go up course each year, the main item being labour. Unfortunately our salvage revenue has gone down for the second year in succession, and this accentuates our rising costs. The table below gives details of the salvage income for the calendar year.

Salvage Sales for year ended 31st December 1959.

SALVAGE.	Tons	cwt	qrs	lbs	£	s	d.
Black mixed waste	127	11	-	-	829	1	4
Scrap iron		17	-	-	4	5	0.
Mixed scrap (bulk)					10	0	0.
Aluminium		2	-	7	6	10	1.
Clean rags		7	2	-	6	0	0.
Dirty rags		8	2	-	4	15	0.
Bagging		6	-	-	2	3	0.
TOTAL	129	12	-	7	862	14	5.

In the financial year ended 31st March 1959 we made a net profit on our Salvage Salvage account of £129. 2. 4.

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure.</u>	
By sale of salvage materials		Materials	£33. 5. 3.
1st April 58 to 31st March 59.	1103:3:1	Salaries	£112. 18.0.
		Haulage	£ 21. 16.7.
		Depot expenses	£ 11. 12.6.
		Wage (includes	
		bonus of £130.18.0)	£794. 8.5.
		Balance profit	£129. 2.4.
	£1103.3.1		£1103. 3.1.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

I give below the statistics required by the prescribed return under this Act.

There were 18 outworkers on the register at the end of 1959 all engaged on Textile mending.

I should explain that Sections 1,2,3,4,and 6 of the Factories Act are enforced by the District Council only where no Mechanical Power is used. These sections cover cleanliness,overcrowding,temperature,ventilation and drainage of floors.

Section 7,which deals with Sanitary Conveniences,is enforced by the District Council in ALL factories whether power is used or not.

Little time has been available for factory inspection this year,I am afraid as the figures in the table show.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	12	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	43	113	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	14	2	-
Total.....	62	139	9	-

2- Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2).....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)....	1	-	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).....	2	2	-	-	-

(1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6).....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	5	3	-	2	-
(c) No separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	1	1	-	-	-
Total	10	6	-	4	-

Section 34, Factories Act 1937.

This section places on District Councils the responsibility of a seeing that suitable means of escape in case of fire are provided in factories. I have commented on this in previous years and am glad that under the Factories Act 1959 this duty is to be transferred to the Fire Service, who in my opinion, are the persons best qualified to administer this duty.

It is comforting to report that good progress has been made in the inspection of factories and the examination of the means of escape by an Officer of the County Fire Service. At the end of 1959 - 4 certificates had been issued during the year, and works were going on so that the early issue of certificates to the remaining two premises was likely.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FACTORIES IN THE AREA IN 1959

Bakehouses	1
Blacksmiths	1
Boat repairs	1
Building sites	9
Brewery	1
Burling and Mending	1
Cabinet Makers	1
Casein grinders	1
Electric underfelts	1
Engineering and sheet metal works	3
Fireclay Manufacture	1
Food preparation	3
Garage and motor repairs	3
Gas Supply Undertaking	1
Grocery Warehouse	1
Highway Depot	1
Ice Cream Depot	1
Joiners Shops	7
Laundry	1
Leather Tanning	1
Portable Building Manufacturers	3
Plumbers Shops	1

Printing Works	1
Rag Flock Manufacturers	1
Salvage Depot	1
Sewage Disposal	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Stone Quarry	1
Textile Manufacture	4
Textile Engineering	3
Upholsterers	1
Wreath Making - seasonal only	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>50</u>

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

There is nothing spectacular under this heading in 1959. Our normal work carried on, insecticide and disinfectant being given out to the public to combat their minor troubles with the usual instructions of "Let us know if this doesn't cure the trouble".

Routine disinfection after the more common infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, has been discontinued, but this service is still available on request.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There has been an upsurge in the popularity of these dwellings, and in 1959 a site licence was issued for the seasonal use of a caravan site in the area to accommodate 35 vans. In addition to this 3 vans are in use on separate sites as residential accommodation.

There is so much conflicting thought on this subject that one looks forward to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Bill bringing some sort of a lead in sorting out the problem. An official policy will help a great deal to iron out variations in the treatment of the problem by different local authorities.

Dealers in Old Metal.

Three persons are registered as such under the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1907, Section 86.

Pet Animals Act 1951.

We have no premises licenced under this Act

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts 1928 to 1936.

During the year 16 licences were renewed for the storage of petroleum spirit. These licensed stores have a total capacity of 30,6000 gallons. In addition up to 60 gallons are stored at Queensbury Fire Station in cans, no licence being needed for this. During the year the licences and conditions of storage have been revised to conform with the Model Conditions issued by the Home Offices, in accordance with the recommendations of the County Fire Service. Inspections have been made by the Fire Service and the stores have been brought to the new requirements.

Rag and Bone Dealers (Section 154 - Public Health Act 1936)

I had no trouble with these during the year. Section 154 states that no person who collects or deals in rags, old clothes or similar articles shall, while engaged in collecting such articles sell or deliver, whether gratuitously or not, any article of food or drink to any person, or any article whatsoever to a person under the age of fourteen years.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951.

This act came into force on 1st. November 1951. Briefly it forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstery, the stuffing of bedding, toys, baby carriages etc.

Premises where Rag Flock is Manufactured or stored must be licensed annually, and we have one manufacturer so licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale or use of unclean filling materials, and regulations have been made prescribing standards of cleanliness for such filling materials.

Premises where Rag Flock is used to be registered, and we have one upholsterer so registered.

Rodent Control.

This work is carried out under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949. The title of this Act is misleading so far as it relates to a Local Authority. We do not deal with, nor are we responsible for, all the miscellaneous pests with which we are from time to time afflicted. Rabbits, Moles, squirrels, starlings are no concern of ours. Section 2 of the Act states that it shall be the duty of every L.A. to take such steps as may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice etc. etc.

Probably our most fruitful field of endeavour has been and is in the sewers. These, together with the drainage systems entering them extend to so great a part of the surface properties in this area that keeping on top of the sewer infestation has I think contributed greatly to the reduction in the incidence of surface infestations.

In the past it has been normal practice to do a test treatment in the spring to ascertain which of the sewers were infested, and then to carry out a poison treatment in May followed by another poison treatment in November or December. Where surface infestation was known to exist then what was called Vertical block control was carried out. This meant treating the whole of the surface area served by the infested sewers, at the same time that the sewers were being treated.

The level of infestation in our sewers has now become so low that the Shelf sewers are to all intent and purposes clear of rats, and in the Queensbury system out of 300 manholes, 14 showed bait takes in the 1958/59 treatment, and 6 in the 1959/60 treatment, while in the 1960/61 treatment 22 manholes showed takes. This shows that one can never sit back and rest on ones laurels.

We have continued to give a free service to domestic premises but make a charge for treatments to industrial, commercial, and farm premises.

The continuing success of Warfarin as a poison meant that treatments have become easier and cheaper, and also that many persons such as farmers are buying their own materials to keep their premises rat free themselves.

The following table gives the statistics for nine months ended 31st December 1959. This unusual period is due to the changeover in the returns submitted to the Ministry, which previously referred to the financial year, but now are to coincide with the calendar year of the Annual Report.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 9 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Non -Agricultural Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2)&(3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	10	3332	213	3556	54
11. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	24	11	35	1
(b) Survey under the Act	10	-	-	10	-
(c) Otherwisr (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	-	403	115	518	1
111. Total inspections carried out-including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	12	493	166	671	5
1V. Number of properties inspected (in Sect.11)- which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Major	3	25	6	34	1
Minor					
(b) Mice Major	+	12	5	17	=
Minor					
V Number of infested properties (in Sect 1V)treated by the L.A.(Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect 1V)	3	38	11	52	1
VI. Total treatment carried out-including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	6	39	16	61	1
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Treatment					
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VI1. Number of cases in which default action was taken following					

continued -

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	(3) All Other (including) business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2)&(3)	(5) Agricultural
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect.4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out		-			

Note. 1.- With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note. 2.- (i) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col.(3).
(ii) Sewers should not be included.
(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Col.(3) Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation separate entries should be made in Cols.(2) and (3)

Note 3.- For the purpose of completing Sections 11, 1V and V, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

Schools.

There are eight schools in the area, and 7 visits were made to these for purposes which included inspecting toilet accommodation, sampling school and canteen milk, and checking on absentees due to infectious disease.

No schools were closed during the year.

Staff.

The following staff are employed by the Health Department on outside work:-

Dustbin collection	) 4 men and 1 driver for 7 cubic yard Karrier.
Ashpit collection	) 1 man and
Rodent control	) 1 driver for 2 cubic yard fordson
Drain clearing and investigation)
Health Department handyman)
Salvage sorting and baling	) 1 man
Refuse tip control	) 1 man
	<hr/> 9 men <hr/>

Smoke Abatement - Clean Air Act 1956.

The year started with the Bradford and District Clean Air Exhibition 6-10th January 1959. As a constituent authority we had sat in on the preparatory stages of this, and the Chairman, Dr. O'Sullivan and myself had attended the preliminary organizing meetings. The opening of the meeting was well attended by the Local Authority representatives and local industrialists, and the whole campaign was reported a great success. We were not so advanced with our own plans for us to be able to cash in on the exhibition to the extent that we would have been able to had the exhibition been held in the village. Nevertheless reports on the Exhibition in the Bradford newspapers which circulates locally would no doubt stimulate local interest.

The Smoke Sub-Committee of the Health Committee sat on 18th June and 1st July 1959 to consider the Clean Air Act and proposals for Smoke Control Areas. I was pleased to hear two or three of this Sub-Committee say that it was one of the most interesting Sub-Committee they had sat on. From their recommendations a programme of Smoke Control Areas was adopted by the Health Committee which would cover the whole district in seventeen years. As no money has been included in the current years estimates for such a project, the Health Committee's approval of the project was held up until the estimates for 1960-61 were prepared. In the event money was provided for the first years scheme, and at the time of writing the preparations are going ahead.

Throughout the year we continued to operate a deposit gauge at Queensbury and one at Shelf, and also the daily smoke and sulphur di-oxide recorder at Queensbury. The result we obtained are given in statistical form in the tables below. Briefly, the total deposit rates at the fixed sites for the full year were:-

	<u>Deposited matter</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>
Queensbury	170.73 tons/sq mile	32.04 inches.
Shelf	120.97 " "	25.30 "

The deposit at Queensbury definitely places us in a 'Black' area, and is an increase on 1958, the first full year's reading we have, which showed a rate of 166.41 tons per sq. mile with a rainfall of 46.03 inches.

The Chairman of the Health Committee and I attended the International Clean Air Conference in London, and found it a wonderful occasion. We were proud to find that Britain leads in the fight for Clean Air, and came home reinforced with a determination to play our part in Britain's efforts to remove the blight of polluted air.

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Swimming Bath.

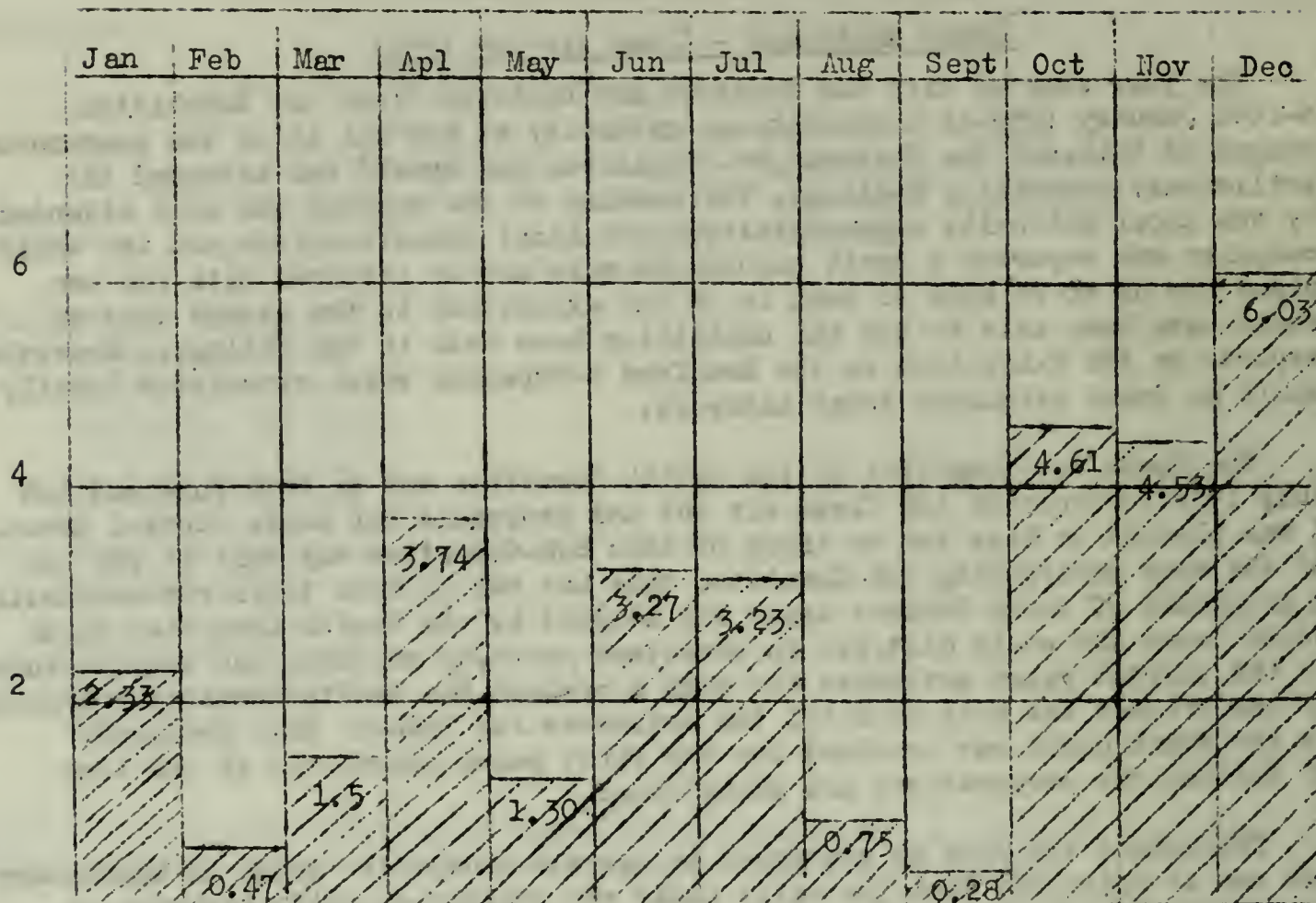
The premises in which is situated the only swimming bath in the district are Council owned and the bath was opened throughout 1959. It was operated quite satisfactorily during the season and, since the water supply was changed from private supply to the Council's main supply, previous troubles over the strong colour, due, I believe, to variation in the pH value, have disappeared. The slipper baths at the same premises continued to supply a need locally and in 1959 the baths for both sexes were renewed and brought up to a good standard. This has resulted in increased use of these amenities.

West Riding County Council
(General Powers) Act 1951.

Hairdressers - Section 120.

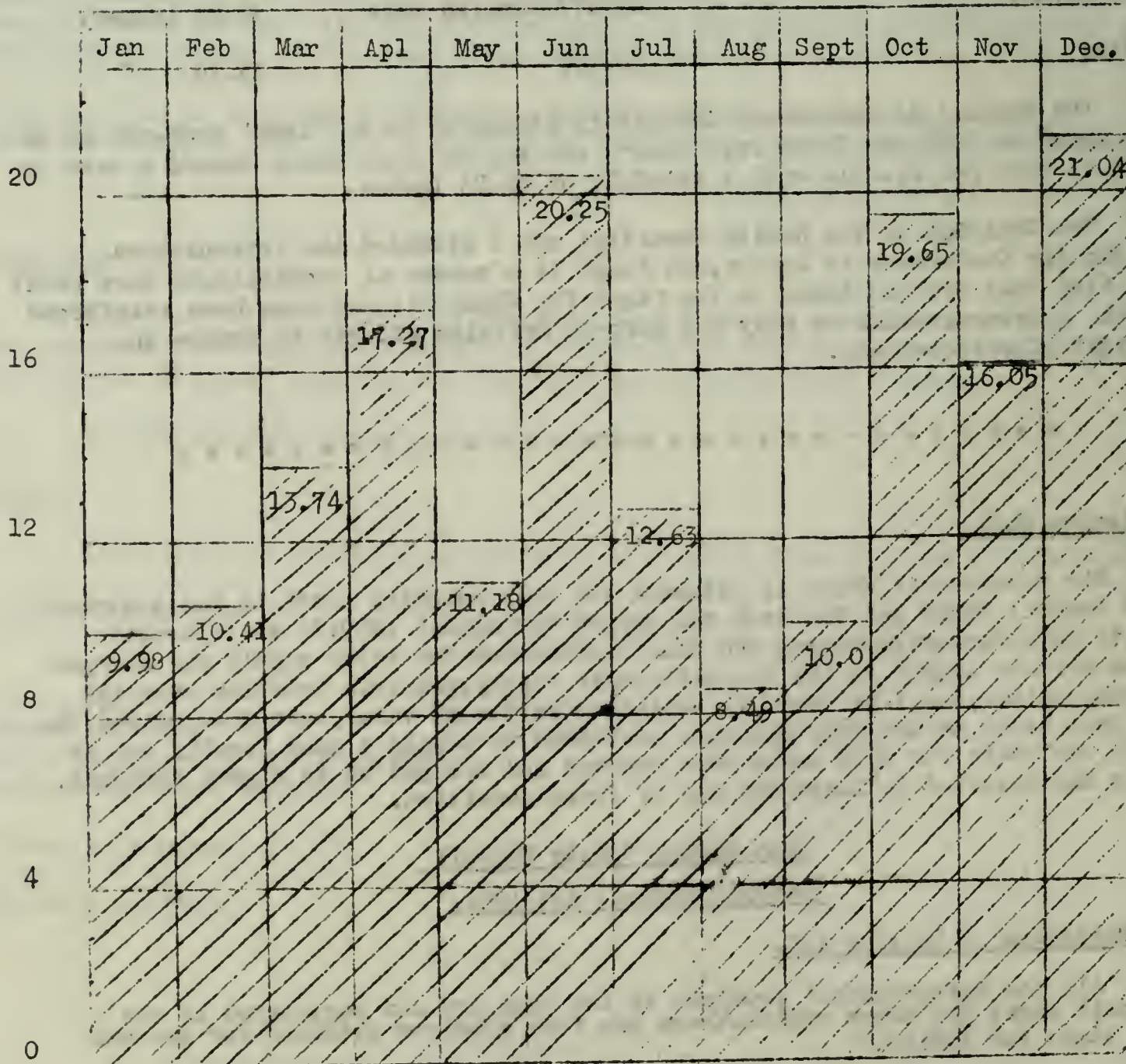
All the Hairdressers' premises in the area are now registered by the Council under the above status. There are four premises catering for men and eight for ladies.

Rainfall in inches as recorded by
Deposit Gauge, Council yard, Queensbury.



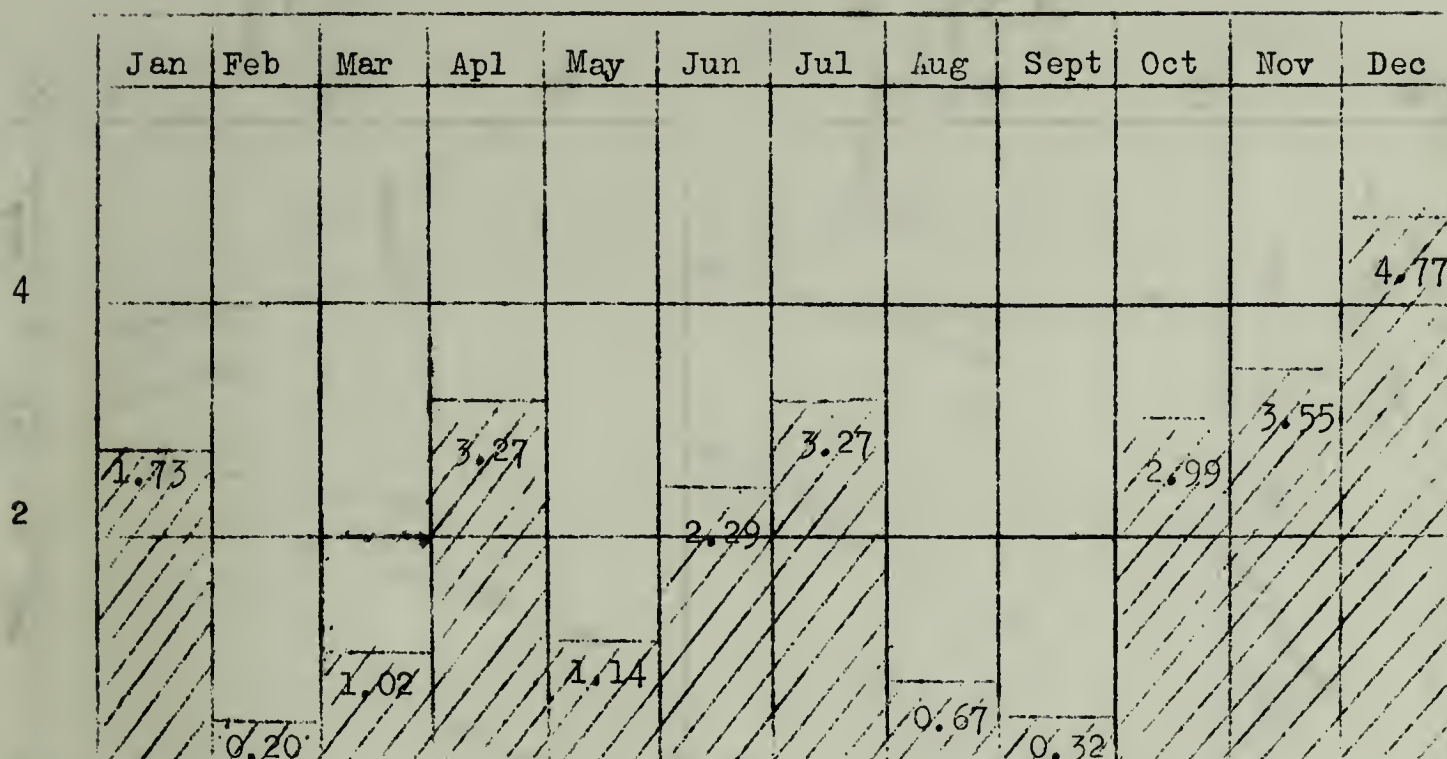
Total for the 12 month period - 1959 - 32.04 inches.

Deposited Matter 1959 - Solid Matter in tons per sq mile
as recorded by Deposit Gauge, Council yard, Queensbury.



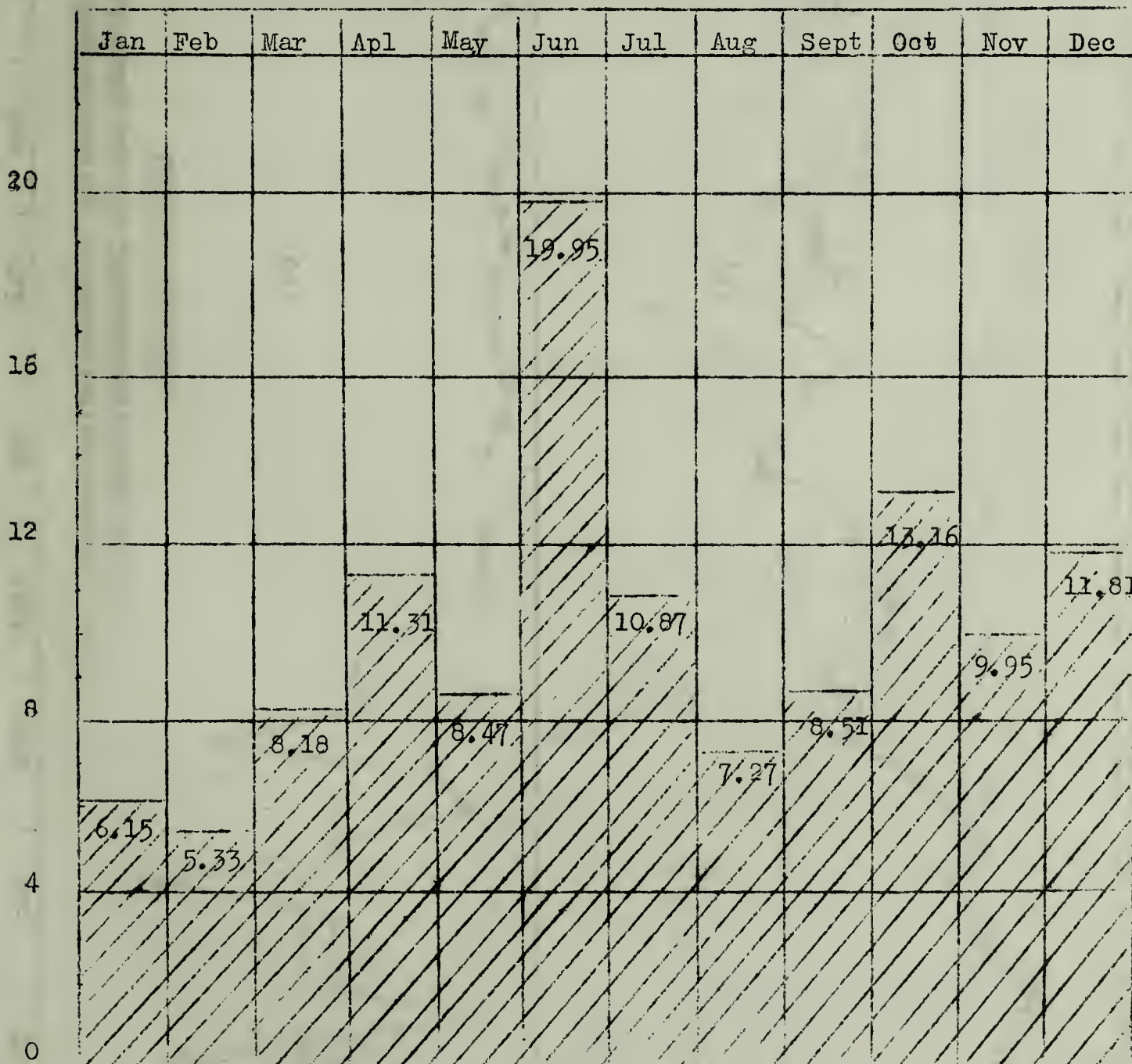
Total Deposit for 12 month period - 170.69 tons.

Residual in inches as recorded by
a Deposit Gauge on the Eastern end of Shelf.

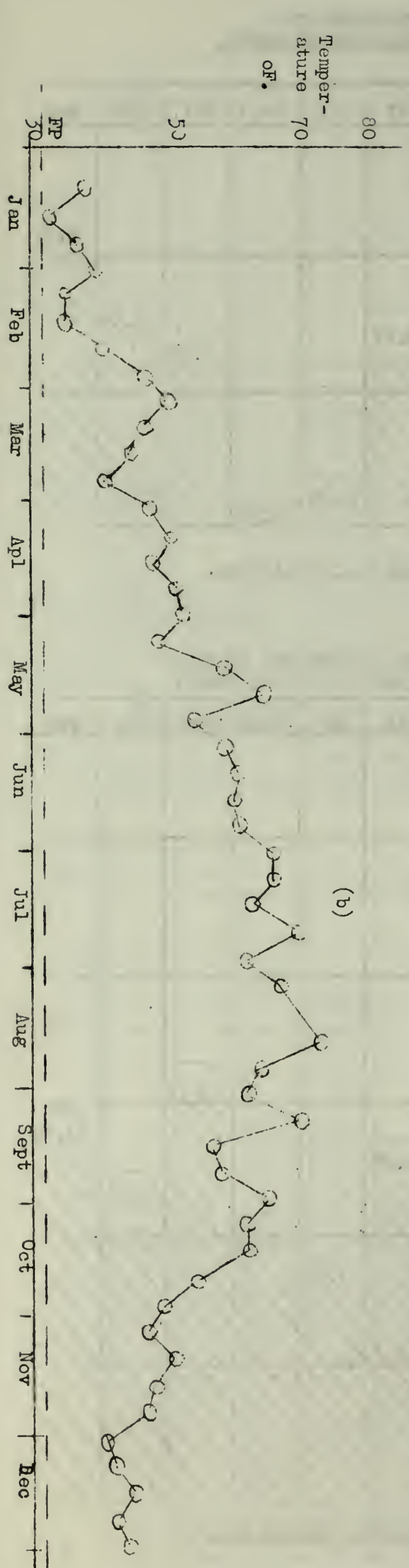
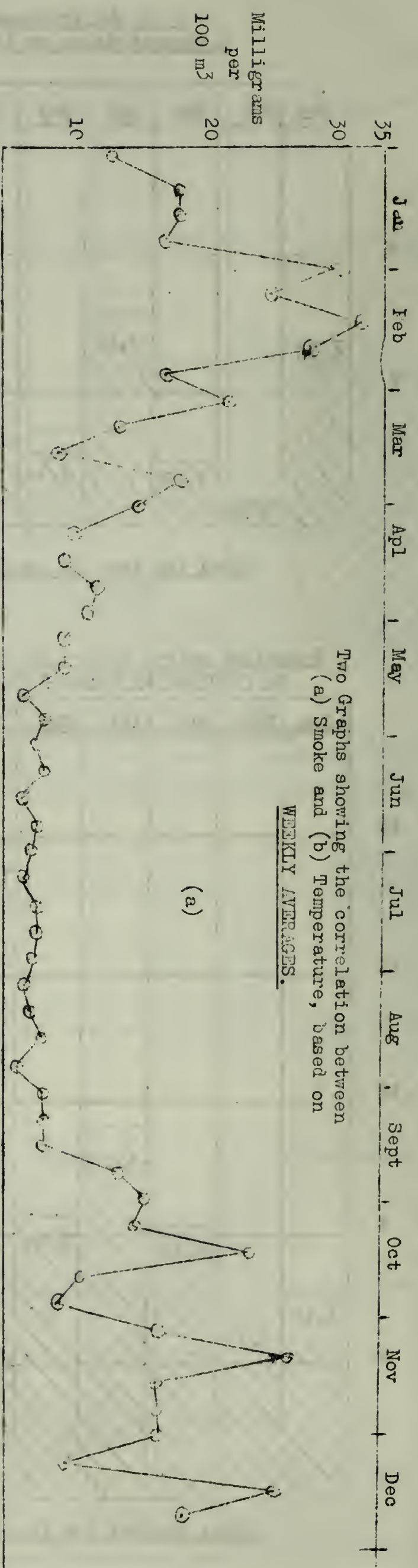


Total for the 12 month period - 25.23 inches.

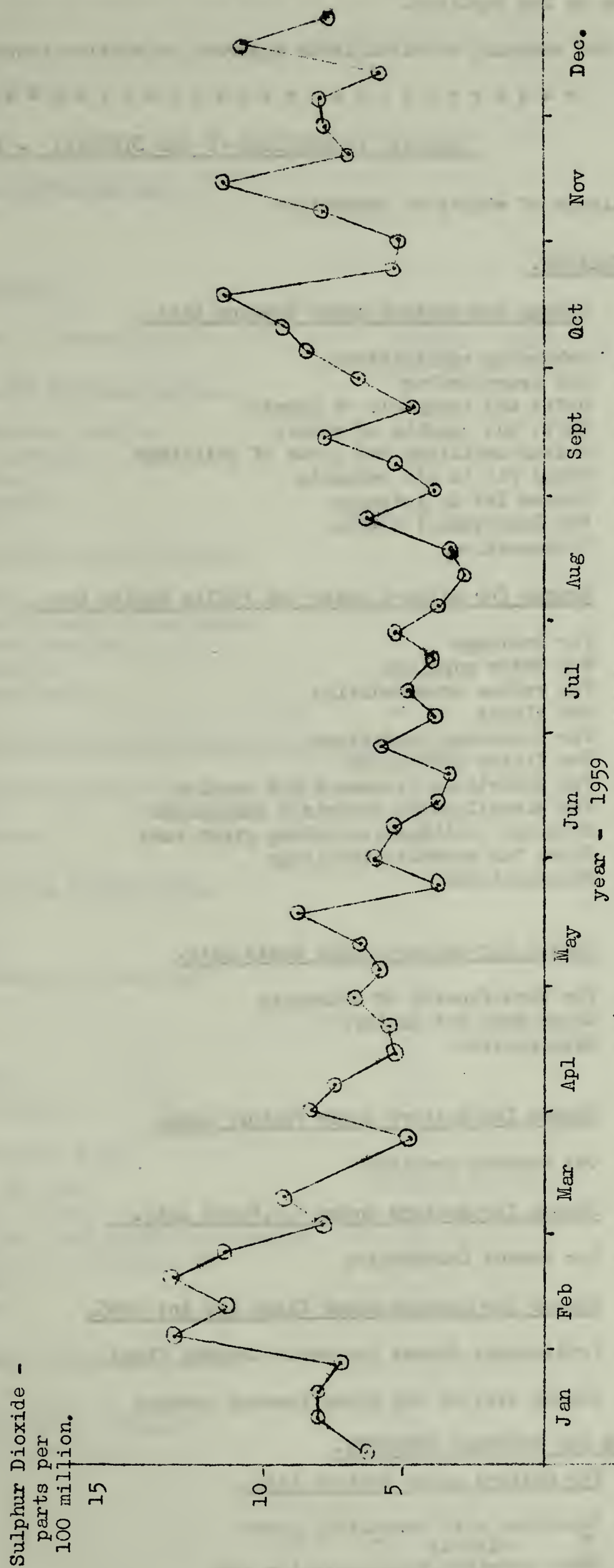
Deposited matter 1959 - Solid matter in tons per sq mile
as recorded by Deposit Gauge on Eastern end of Shelf.



Total Deposit for 12 month period - 120.95 tons



Graph showing the variation in the Sulphur Dioxide content of the air in Queensbury - weekly average values.



Bye laws for these premises were made and came into force throughout the area on 1st May.1953.

The standard of cleanliness apparent on routine inspections is good.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT - 1959.

Analysis of visits or inspection No of visits

DWELLINGS.

Houses for matters under Housing Acts.

1.	Rehousing applications.	18
2.	For overcrowding	7
3.	Unfit and incapable of repair	49
4.	Unfit but capable of repair	25
5.	Cellar dwellings and parts of buildings	÷
6.	Found fit in all respects	-
7.	Houses let in lodgings	-
8.	For Improvement Grants	92
9.	Reinspection	207

Houses for matters under the Public Health Acts.

10.	For drainage	187
11.	For water supplies	-
12.	For refuse accommodation	5
13.	For closet "	92
14.	For verminous conditions	5
15.	For filthy conditions	7
16.	For infectious disease & F.P enquiry	87
17.	For miscellaneous defects & complaints	21
18.	Moveable dwellings,including gipsy vans	14
19.	Sites for moveable dwellings	8
20.	Reinspections	71

Houses for matters under Rents Acts.

21.	For Certificates of Disrepair	6
22.	Other Rent Act matters	4
23.	Reinspection	3

Houses for matters under Factory Acts.

24.	Out workers premises	2
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Houses for matters under P.D.Pests Acts.

25.	For Rodent Infestation	32
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Houses for matters under Clean Air Act 1956.

26.	Preliminary Survey for Smoke Control Plans	35
27.		
28.	Houses visited for miscellaneous reasons	7

TRADE AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

For matters under Factory Acts.

29.	Factories with mechanical power	12
30.	" without " "	113
31.	Other premises,building,sites etc.	4
32.	Means of escape in case of fire	12

For matters under Public Health Acts.

33. Workplaces	49
34. Schools	7
35. Offices	2
36. Places of entertainment	5
37. Offensive Trades	1
38. Licenced premises	7

For matters under Shops Acts 1950.

39. Shops	-
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TRADE AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

	P.H.I.	Gen Asst	H'man
Analysis of visits or inspections.			

For matters under Rag Flock Act 1951.

40. Licenced manufacturers premises	2
41. Licenced storage premises	-
42. Registered premises	1
43. Other visits of enquiry	1

For matters under Clean Air Act 1956.

44. Smoke observations	21
45. Survey of existing furnaces & equipment	2
46. Plans/sites for new furnaces examined	-
47. Furnaces newly provided	-
48. Other miscellaneous visits	6

For matters under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

49. Local Authority premises inspected for rodents	10
50. Business premises " " "	15
51. Agricultural premises " " "	2

For matters under Food & Drugs Acts.

52. Licenced premises	7
53. Ice cream premises	11
54. Prepared meat, sausage etc premises	23
55. Fried fish shops	2
56. Bakehouse	2
57. Butchers	15
58. Provision merchants	13
59. Canteen, cafes, kitchens	
60. Schools	2
61. Dairies (Milk & Dairies Regs)	1
62. Slaughterhouses - as such	8
63. " for meat inspection	367
64. To sample or examine other foods for fitness	10
65. Distributors premises or vehicles	2
66. Other food premises	2
67. Visits for enquiry	7

West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951.

68. Hairdressers	3
69. Hawkers of food and their premises	1
70. Clearance of demolition sites	23

TRADES AND BUSINESS PREMISES - continued

Analysis of visits or inspections

P.H.I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Health Act matters.

71.	Visits re refuse collection service	37
72.	" " disposal, tip etc.	42
73.	" " salvage	21
74.	Pigsyes	2
75.	Poultry and other animals	7
76.	Watercourses, ditches & culverts	1
77.	Public buildings - escape from fire	-
78.	Sanitary conveniences at licenced premises	7
79.	Rag and bone dealers	-
80.		-

Clean Air Act matters.

81.	Deposit gauges	25
82.	Daily smoke & SO2 readings	351

Petroleum Act matters

83.	Petroleum stores inspected	16
84.	Other licencing visits	3
85.	Inflammable substances survey	23

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Analysis of visits or inspections

Prevention of damage by Pests Act 1946.

86.	Sewer treatments carried out	1
87.	Numbers of bait laid in manholes	87

General.

88.	Miscellaneous infestations	2
89.	Site or office interviews etc	938
90.	Specimens submitted to laboratory	1
	- vomit	1
	- faeces	43
	- milk	3
	- throat swabs	4
	- water	2

91. Conferences attended.

- (1) Public Health Inspectors Association
Margate 15 th - 23rd September 59
- (2) International Clean Air Conference
London 20th - 23rd October 59

92. Other meetings attended.

Traders Guild of Hygiene	4	H.I.G. Sub Committee	8
Clean Air Sub -Committee	2	Butchers & Slaughterhouse	2
Royal Society of Health			
Sessional meetings	2	Bradford & District Salvage Officers	2
West Riding Clean Air Council	2	West Riding Rodent Control Committee	3
Association of Public Health			
Inspectors Meetings	5	Yorks Branch Clean Air Society	-
Bradford & District Clean Air Exhibition	1	Divisional Medical Officer	7

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT -1959

DWELLINGS.

Roofs;valley gutters;flashings	3
Chimney stacks;flues;pots etc	11
Eaves gutters	8
Fall pipes	8
Walls;brickwork;pointing	9
Damp proof courses provided	-
Dampness otherwise remedied	41
Wallplaster repaired	9
Ceilings "	3
Floor "	6
Window frames,cord etc	11
Ventilation provided	4
Doors,door frames	6
Ovens;fire ranges;grates etc.	2
Wash boilers;set pots etc.	
Sinks replaced	9
Waste pipes	14
Water supply provided	-
Food stores	39
Paving, yards and passages	11
Repairs to water closets	5
Defective flushing cisterns,burst pipes etc	10
New water closets provided for existing houses	51
Fixed baths provided " " "	41
New pail closets provided	7
Waste water closets abolished	7
Privy closets "	2
Pail closets "	7
Dustbins provided	97
Ashpits repaired	1
Ashpits abolished	1
Other miscellaneous repairs to houses	2
Verminous houses disinfected	2
Dirty houses cleansed	1
Closets cleansed or lime washed	4
Improvements to caravans or sites	2
Overcrowding abolished (bedroom standard)	7

FOOD PREMISES.

Walls;ceilings;floors etc repaired	14
" " " cleansed	1
Ventilation provided or improved	11
Equipment,apparatus,clothes cleansed	2
Washing facilities provided	6
Other improvements	10

FACTORIES.

Rooms cleansed	1
" ventilated	2
Reasonable temperature secured	1
Overcrowding abated	-
Floors drained	-
Insufficient conveniences remedied	-
Defective " "	3
Conveniences made separate for sexes	-
Other offences remedied	1
Absence of abstract of Act noted	-

WORKPLACES.

Rooms ventilated	3
" cleansed	1
Overcrowding abated	-
Sufficient conveniences provided	1
Other defects remedied	1

SHOPS.

Reasonable temperature secured	-
Ventilated	-
Lighting provided	-
Washing facilities provided	-
Meals facilities "	-
Other defects remedied	-

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Byelaw offences remedied	-
Other improvements secured	1

CLEAN AIR.

New furnaces provided	-
Furnaces altered or repaired	1
Chimneys extended or improved	2
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	-
Indicating or recording instruments provided	1
Domestic approved appliances installed	15
" fireplaces taken out of use	7

DRAINAGE.

Drains repaired	11
New drains laid	55
Obstructed drains cleared	42
" Gullies "	37
" Water closets cleared	40
Public sewers cleared or maintained	2
Water tests	5
Colour tests	87
Investigation under Section 48	53
Gullies renewed or provided	12
Soil pipes and ventilating pipes	6
Inspection chambers	3
Cesspools & septic tanks repaired or provided	1
Cesspools & septic tanks emptied	4
Cesspools abolished	-

GENERAL

Houses disinfected	3
Rodents caught, killed or poisoned	-(not known)
Premises cleared of rodents	53
" rendered rodent proof	-
Watercourses, culverts and cleansed	-
Poultry house improvements	-
Pig sty improvement	2
Offensive accumulations removed	24
Manure stead built or repaired	3
Other nuisances abated	1
Obstructive buildings removed	-

